The Foreign news, published to-day, is more than ordinarily interesting and important. We publish also the rules and modes of pro ceeding prescribed by the Court of Claims.

There are other articles of some length occupying our columns to the exclusion of our usual amount and variety of editorial matter.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION-THE

FOURTH THURSDAY. The Virginia election will take place on the 24th instant, only two days from this time. It is the event of the times, and merits more than a passing notice.

It is a subject of congratulation to the people of the Old Dominion, that this election should be the subject of so earnest and so pervading an interest. The eyes of all sections are fixed upon it It is agreed that the pestilence of Know-nothingism will, for a season at least, be the prevailing evil of the times, should the voters of Virginia permit it to obtain ascendancy in that venerable Commonwealth. It is admitted that Know-nothingism will be heard of "no more, forever," should it be rebuked and defeated in Virginia, as we earnestly hope it will be.

Why should the vote of Virginia be deemed of so much importance? Why should her decision fix the fate of this political pestilence? It is because Virginia, though hated by some, and ridiculed by others, has been the truest of all the States to the principles of the founders and the fathers of the Republic. She has been firm, inflexible, and undeviating in her devotion to Democratic prin-

As the fate of Know-nothingism, in the South at least, depends upon the action of Virginia, it is meet that the voters of that ancient Commonwealth should understand it. In order to help them to right conclusions, we will avail ourselves of the occasion to group together, in as few words as we can, the facts, circumstances, and developments which have attended its rise and progress.

The old Whig party, after trying an infinitude of experiments, and assuming as many shapes as Proteus, became conscious of its inability to sus tain itself. It had within its organization all the odious elements of ancient Federalism; it had, moreover, people of different views and variant opinions. It had leaders between whom existed the most intense rivalries and the most rancorous antagonisms. It was a sort of omnium gatherum. The only two ligaments that kept it together were the love of spoils, and hatred of the Democratic party. Even these, potent as they were, tailed to prolong its existence. It died an ignoble death. But death could not subdue its rancor, or destroy its love of plunder. From the sepulchre in which it was "quietly inurned," has sprung up a monster, more deformed and hideous-a vile fungus, whose speedy growth promises to be equalled only by its speedier extinction. Know-nothingism is but the disturbed ghost of Federal whiggery. It is now stalking through the land in darkness and in

Whiggery perished because its nationality was destroyed. The Whigs of the South saw plainly, what so frequently had been impressed on them, that Northern whiggery was but another name for Northern Abolitionism. They quit the organization, and it fell-thus fulfilling the death-bed prediction of the illustrious Webster. After its heart ceased to throb, and its pulses to beat, the Whigs of the South-or rather those who had plished. been Whigs, began to cast about them, and to inquire where they should go? They hated the Democracy. This hatred was a tradition, and an inheritance. They were unwilling to join though never yet seen in America, we yet hope, the Democratic party without a compact and in most of its phases, we may frequently see. and a bargain; without the triumphant accomaniments of drums beating and flags flying. The Democracy would submit to no such degradation. They had the field, and they meant to with organizations they would not make.

Just at this time there sprung up a party in to grow. It carried village, city, county, and itself on liquor and ground nuts. even State elections. Originating in the North, it extended South, and ambitiously threatens to sweep the Old Dominion.

ghost. The Northern Whigs would have hung strains of music allured her mind to their indulas it invents wooden nutmegs, woolly horses, or tried to impress upon herself the feelings of the ern Whigs had broken off from Northern Whigs, repeatedly during a play, and during every play Abolition, the authors of this new party deter- abolition of the orchestra. The manager denew party had no connection with Abolitionism. to go farther, even, than "ignoring" the slavery down if there was no orchestra: Rachel gave him question. They would have no pledges against his choice of no Rachel or no orchestra. slavery; but they would have none for it. Now, as they were already known to be anti-slavery, Whigs of the South. They have been eminently successful. While many (we are glad to be able to say-many) of the better sort of Whigs have seen through the trick and the fraud, yet the bulk and body of the Southern Whigs have been cajoled, deceived, and bamboozled. That there are many honest Whigs in the Order, we do not doubt. But they are prejudiced Whigs.

Having thus, as briefly as possible, sketched the circumstances attending the rise of Knownothingism, we will, in as few words as possible, attempt to sketch its progress and to present its aims and objects.

one of the most demoralized of all the non-slave- his power, finds itself suddenly called to disholding States. It is of Northern Whig origin. Its course the weather, or listen to some wise reputed father is Ned Buntline, a vulgar ruffian | critique upon some apparent anachronism of the and an abolitionist.

Its chief victories have been achieved in Mas-

sachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. Mr. Burlingame, a member elect from Massachusetts to the next Congress, who denounced the fugitive slave law, the South, and the Nebraska bill, and who declared himself in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, of abolishing the inter-State slave trade, and against admitting any new slave State into the Union, is a

General Wilson, who endorsed "every word" of Mr. Burlingame's abolition lecture, is a Knownothing, and was elected to the United States Senate by the Abolition, Know-nothing Legislature of Massachusetts.

Nunnery Committee that visited Roxbury, and Rachel, might with proper opportunity successwho, by his vulgarity, his beastliness, and his voluptuous excesses disgusted and revolted the moral sense of this whole nation, is a Know-nothing. All of his infamous associates on that committee are Know-nothings.

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avowed Abolition Legislature. This is the same infamous body that lately passed the abolition and persuaded him to sell his ticket for a seat in nullification bill, on which we have hitherto the third tier, for the sum of thirty francs or six The New Hampshire Legislature is a Know-

Connecticut is thoroughly abolitionized and as thoroughly Know-nothingized.

In these States, Whiggery, Know-nothingism, and Abolitionism, go hand in hand.

In every Northern State in which Know-nothngism has prevailed, it has elected Abolitionists and Freesoilers. In no instance has it elected ound conservative men.

Know-nothingism is everywhere allied with all the isms. It is against slavery and for every conceivable ism.

It violates the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and bill of rights of every State. It denies the rights of conscience and the freedom of religion-both of which are guarantied by the Federal and all the State Constituions and bills of rights.

It is as much a violation of those sacred rights and as much an invasion of the charter of human liberty to proscribe one sect and one form of religion, as to prescribe one sect and one form of

Its course has been marked by indecency, fraud, violence, and lawlessness. The scenes at riot at Louisville, all attest the truth of this asser-

Is Virginia prepared to welcome a secret political order, with so suspicious an origin, and whose rogress is marked by all that is detestable?

This Order threatens to subvert all the cherished principles and ancient customs that have given to Virginia the influence she possesses. Will the sons of the old "mother of States" submit to such a humiliation?

Thursday next will decide the fate of this new Order in Virginia, and every patriot's heart throbs with anxious solicitude in view of the great occasion. The Democratic party throughout the United States expects Virginia to do her duty She will, we believe. Should it be her proud destiny to drive back the tide of fanaticism that is sweeping over the country, then, indeed, will her ancient glory be crowned with a new lustre.

Is If the Democrats of Virginia could but realize the depth, the extent, and the intensity of the interest felt throughout the United States in the success of the Democratic ticket, they would work with a will, an energy, and a persistency, that would force victors. They would force victors are the world force victors. that would force victory. They would turn out in all their cities, wards, counties, neighborhoods, and villages, and persuade every voter to attend the polls. They would provide conveyances for those who, in consequence of sickness, distance, or poverty, would be otherwise unable to attend. Every man who has a particle of influence ought to exercise it. But a few hours remain for work; but in those few hours much may be accom-

THE DRAMA.

In the extract of a letter which follows these remarks, a view of the stage is given, which,

It will be seen that no scenic effects are atings, and give them a current discordant with the representations on the stage; between the hold it. They were conquerors, and determined acts there is no ringing of the bell and fall of to claim the fruits of victory. Yet they were not only willing, but anxious to receive all individudiscussion and gossip among the auditors, to disprecisely this: I am a Jewess; and she is a Jew. als who would join them as such; but bargains sipate the influence of the play, and check and divert the trains of thought and feeling which have been flowing harmoniously with those of New York-in the very gutters of New York. the master spirits on the stage; no music to It called itself the Know-nothing party. It seduce the mind from the scenes before it; no was so small and so despicable, that it was interruption to the beginning of a new act by the only mentioned in derision. Suddenly it began returning crowd which has been out to refresh

In all these matters, Rachel shows her eminent genius as well as in the actual personations on the stage. She found from experience, being It was a Yankee contrivance-a Whig, Yankee herself a lover of music, the mischievous effects contrivance—an Abolition, Whig, Yankee contri- of an orchestra, when grand tragedy was to be vance, to cheat the Southern people, when the enacted, or when the feelings of an audience old ricketty Federal Whig party gave up the were to be highly wrought. She found the sweet on to the Whig party forever, if the Southern gence, banishing for a time the feelings of the Whigs had not retired from it. When they did character she was representing, so that when she so, it became necessary to form another party. was herself to appear on the stage, it was with pleasure and recreation in the Old World during Yankee ingenuity invented the needed party, just great effort, and often unavailing effort, that she mermaids. This invention was christened the heroine, after they had been cooled or diverted Know-nothing party. Remembering that South- by the intoxicating music; as this would occur because the latter had shown the cloven foot of she found it unendurable, and insisted upon the mined to delude them into the belief that their murred, Rachel insisted, the manager resisted; Rachel was peremptory; the manager remon-But in this, their members would not suffer them strated that the people would pull the house

The manager in a great puzzle, finally con cluded that to lose Rachel was a certain less, evidence was requisite to show that they had but to dismiss the opera was not quite so certain, changed. This evidence was not given. Under and so he yielded, holding himself in readiness the ignoring process, they expected to rally all the in case any dangerous storm should arise to step forth and give glory to Rachel. The audience collected, the orchestra did not, the play proceeded, the orchestra was not missed, Rachel triumphed, and, as a Frenchman remarked, only a Rachel or a Napoleon could have dispensed

with an orchestra. Every reflecting mind must admit the distracting influence of the orchestra; that striking scenery, shifting scenes, the frequent fall of the act drop, and the usual concomitants of the between acts, dangerously, for the artist, divert the mind, giving even an unpleasant concussion, for while it is under the full flow of sympathy It arose in a non-slaveholding State. It arose in with the actor, who has got the audience in scenes or costumes, or has the ears filled with the notes of the orchestra, the entire current of fact. feelings changed itself, relieved from the magic power of the genius on the stage to which he had so willingly and pleasingly resigned itself. All these matters dispensed with by Rachel do equal injustice to auditors and artists; they suit only light performance, and when the actors have no power to grapple the hearts and minds of their hearers. We should like to see the experiment tried here by one capable. The quiet which the arrangement of Rachel insures, the breathless attention, the rapidly circulating animal magnetism which this occasions gives intensity of action to the artist, and of feeling to the auditor, heightening alike the pleasure of both. The of Faulkner,

fully introduce the example in this country. Rachel. "Extract of a letter from Paris, to Dr. G-

Paris, April 19th, 1855.

of Philadelphia:

The Legislature that appointed that committee is a Know-nothing Legislature and a rank and but had not succeeded. Every place was engaged, and I must have submitted dollars. Here it was that I sat with closed eyes anxiously awaiting the rise of the curtain; won The New Hampshire Legislature is a Knownothing, Abolition Legislature, also. Senator Hale, who has been long known to be an abolition leader, will no doubt be elected by the New Hampshire Legislature to the United States Senate.

Comparison to the senate of the cartain; wondering whether I could recognize the celebrated Phedre among the gay personages of the drama, who might, on her discovery, surround her, and entering into a covenant with myself to keep cool and judge her by her merits, not her fame—to look on her as the heroine of the play, not the idol of an enthusiastic nation. The curtain arose upon an apartment in the house of the queen Phedre. This was a large room, having an open door on the centre and at the side, and the floor but partially covered, not with a carpet, but an old, worn out floor-cloth. This, with two large arm-chairs on either side of the stage, comprise the appointments of the Queen's apartments, and the scene on which the greatest living dramatic artist was about to appear. I have been particular in describing this scene, because it was the only one throughout the five acts. There was no orchestra, nor any sound of music heard during the evening. The curtain never fell until the performance closed, and the audience sat motion-less throughout. The only guide that a stranger less throughout. The only guide that a stranger had to the ending of an act, was a pause of five minutes during which Rachel appeared te receive the thanks of her auditors. What shall I say of Rachel's acting? Even now, (and some days have elapsed since I saw her.) the memory of it appears like a dream, which I cannot realize. At the opening of the play, she is led down the stage by her woman, and trembling and tottering to a chair, she looks as though she were about to represent a scene in death rather than life. Her represent a scene in death rather than life. Her favorite woman, observing the silent agony of her mistress, dares, at length, to inquire the cause. Phedre reveals it. She loves Hippolyte, her husband's son. The manner in which she tells this tale of sorrow, is admirable. She is seated, Roxbury, the mobs at Chicago, the destruction of the ballot-box at Cincinnati, the late disgraceful and with her eyes fixed, she speaks in a firm, clear voice, which is music itself. As she progresses, it trembles, and, presently, is lost in emotion. Then, as if struggling to unburthen her heart of its sad secret, she burst into whirlwind of passion. Her voice became, as it were, a chaos of sound, nor can it be called a chaos either, for each syllable was distinct, and each sound was a sign of the passion it expressed-love, madness, remorse and pain—all seemed to have been set to music by this wonderful woman. At the close of her speech, she sank back into her chair, her hollow gasp and shattered frame, strongly resem bling, to my mind, the caving in of a whose innerpart had been consumed by flame. She appeared so feeble, and physically and mentally disjointed, and that the only thought I entertained for the moment, was how she could quit the chair without being carried away. Presently her woman approached her, and she arose like a living monument of wasteledges. like a living monument of wretchedness, to leave the stage—the quiet that ensued, strangely contrasted with the violent passions that had just been portrayed upon it. I sat motionless and stern, in defiance of the frequent peals of applause and exclamations of praise, which burst from the udience at different passages of the scene, and which would have moved an iceburg to enthu

throughout the building, my voice was not the least in truthful heartfelt praise. Rachel is a great tragic actress—the greatest I have ever seen or can ever hope, again, to see— but her pre-eminent beauties will be lost on those who do not understand her language. Moreover, er style is purely the result of art, and will fail to reach the hearts of the whole-souled people, who will listen to her when in America. Even her own people, whilst they admire, yes, almost idolize her talents, seldom give her credit for the possession of a single other virtue. She is called, in every sense of the word, a Jew. She has few friends in the profession, and few friendships anywhere. In a biography, lately published, it is said of her, that on the occasion of a serious illness, her father, having failed in every effort to

restore her to health, bethought him, in despair, of her jewel casket, and placing it before her, her eyes began to sparkle, her face glowed with of a difference between her and a certain young Jewess, made inquiry of the latter, she answered: learn the interesting fact from this biography, that Rachel's name was originally Elizabeth, but that on entering the Royal Musical Academy, Etienne Charon, the founder of the school, and the man who first noticed Rachel singing in the streets of Paris, told her that she must change it to Eliza, as the "beth" did not sound well. Sub sequently, on entering the studio of another master, she was obliged to change it to Rachel, because, as her tutor observed, his cook was named Eliza-and it was consequently a vulgar name. I mention the fact to show what pains are taken in France with the view to strike the Who will now ask, public ear at first sound.

MATILDA HERON. Extraordinary Case of Extradition. The Boston Daily Advertiser, in noticing the departure of the packet ship Daniel Webster from that port for Liverpool, with a large num ber of passengers, many of them on tours of the summer months, records the following case, which shows to what extremes intolerance leads " Among the crowd of human beings on board

Truly Yours,

What's in a name?

that proud vessel was one poor woman, with an infant daughter. Her passage and that of her child were paid by the rich and powerful Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She left our free and happy shores, unwilling and reluctant, went away against her own free will, d by force of the civil authorities of the Her cries, as she begged not to be thus cruelly banished, were, we are told, most piteous, and such as to cause the accidental witne

The offence of this unfortunate woman for which she was thus violently and ignominiously expelled from Massachusetts, was the fact the she was born in Ireland, and is called a PAUPER. Her infant daughter, who unconsciously share her mother's sad fate, is a native of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; but she too par takes of that hard lot of poverty which it has reserved for massachusetts to make a crime, and a crime which Massachusetts punishes as no other crime is punished in America, by banish ment—banishment from one's native land." The name of the unfortunate woman is Mary Williams, and the substance of the law under

which she is thus cruelly shipped off is as foleace to send any man whom he may adjudge to be a State pauper out of the country, and to any other country where he may decide that the man belongs, and he may deliver him up for that pur-pose to any constable or 'any other person.' This power includes lunatics as well as the sane people, and it may be exercised whether the pauper consents or not. The justice is the sole ige of the law and of the facts. trial by jury, and no appeal; nor can the habeas corpus, even if these wretched people could avail themselves of it, be of any use, since the justice , by law, constituted sole judge of law and

sachusetts Legislature is rendering itself so su-premely ridiculous, contains no such harsh and

nfeeling provisions as the above.

The Boston Advertiser says: "The of the United States bore the expense of the ren dition of Anthony Burns. The treasury of Masachusetts paid for the rendition of Mary Wiliams. But then he was a negro, 'a man and a brother, while she was only a white woman-a woman and a mother.

Destructive Fire in Petersburg, Virginia -Twelve Stores in Ashes-Loss of Life.

then spread rapidy, and before they were extin-We contense from the papers of

town as follows:

Messrs. Muir & Stevens, China merchants, saved a portion of their stock, and were insured for \$21,000. Messrs. Watkins, Son & Co., comon merchans, fully insured. George W. & Co., bod and shoe store. Insured for Messrs R. S. Thomson & Co., tinners, aved a large portion of their goods—insurance 9,000. Messrs Alson & Watson, agricultural and seed store, sved a portion of their goods— loss heavy and no insurance Mr. Hartman, dealer in ready made clothing, lost a portion of his goods—no issurance, the policy having run out but the day lefore. Mr. Samuel Hall, hatter,

and Mr. Roberts (restaurant keeper,) and Ford were entirely broken up—losing every thing.

The fire then communicated to the two buildings on Old street, occupied by Messrs. Hecht Broth & Co., and the Hutzler Brothers, both as clothing stores. No insurance.

Messrs. J. S. Clark and Wm. Tench had their operty considerably damaged by removing. The property was owned by Messrs. R. B. Bol-

ing, F. E. Rives, Judge May and others Mr. Rivers was insured for \$5,000. The firemen, unfortunately, had one of their est engines undergoing repairs, but nevertheless worked nobly until the arrival of two companies in special trains from Richmond.

Many of the walls fell yesterday morning bury.

ng several little boys. Two were soon after ex icated from the ruins, one of whom was dead, and the other supposed to be fatally injured. SAILING OF THE ATLANTIC.

Departure of Ex-President Fillmore— Members of Congress Going to the Cri-mea—Scene on the Dock, &c. Collins's dock, foot of Canal street, was the scene of no little excitement and interest yester-day, owing to the sailing of the mail steamship Atlantic, and the departure for Europe in her of a number of distinguished and notable persons. The wharf was thronged to excess with crowds of well-dressed persons, who had come to hid adieu to friends and relatives who were about to depart in the steamer.

The Atlantic this time takes with her an unusual number of passengers, there being two hun-dred and sixty booked for the voyage. Many of these are going on business; but the attraction for the great majority is the Paris Exhibition, which is about to open in June. We understand that every vessel now leaving for Europe is filled to its utmost capacity with pleasure-seeking and sight-seeing Americans, and there is every reason believe that if our countrymen do not make much of a show in the coming exhibition, they will form no unremarkable portion of its patrons.

Among those who left yesterday was ex-President Millard Fillmore, who is going, not for any particular object that we could learn, but simply

see and to be seen. He will visit the most no table places in England, and before he returns will have seen the Rhine, the Alps and Italy, and will stop at Paris long enough to see the Exhibi-tion. He will, no doubt, attract considerable atention, as his carriage and bearing are such as to create for him respect and consideration in any place. He is the second President that has visited Europe, Martin Van Buren being the first.

Five members of Congress accompany Mr. Fill-more, viz.: Messrs. T. T. Flagler, E. B. Morgan, and Judge Pringle, of New York; Galisha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and E. B. Washburne, of Illinois. These gentlemen, however, are to leave Mr. Fillmore in London, where they will ship for Constantinonle, and from there to E. ship for Constantinople, and from thence to Euparia, on their way to the seat of war in the Cri nea. We may anticipate an interesting account f their visit. Perhaps they will give Lord Raglan a hint as to the best means of taking Sebastopol, provided that formidable fortress is not taken before their arrival Ex-senator James, of Rhode Island, and Col. Colt, of revolver notoriety, are among the passengers, both of whom are going to superintend departments in the Exhibition. The former gentleman carries with him the reputation of being one of the best rifle shots on this side of the Atlantic, and the latter is equally notorious as the getter up of the best

Henry E. Davis, ex-Corporation Attorney, also on the dock taking leave of their friends we noticed Archbishop Hughes, Commodore Perry, George N. Sanders. Simeon Draper, Joseph Hoxie, and a number of the personal and politi-

Hoxie, and a number of the personal and political friends of Mr. Fillmore.

The ex-President arrived about an hour before the vessel sailed, but in so quiet a manner that it was not known he was aboard until he was seen standing upon the upper deck of the steamboat, with his hat off, when the vessel was leaving the dock. He was then greeted with a few feeble cheers, but his appea

The scene immediately before the departure of the vessel was most animating. Although the hour of sailing had been changed from twelve until two in the afternoon, on account of the tide, there was the usual number of dilatory people who came rushing down to the dock just as the last plank was being withdrawn. All was noise and confusion. Porters and sailors running and fro, carrying trunks and packages, and shouting at the top of their voices. The shuffling of feet along the plankway and deck, and the ur of many voices come up from ship and Here groups of ladies and gentlemen are athered, talking, laughing, crying, or kissing. The last named pleasant operation is quite com-mon, and is indulged in indiscriminately; and, from the looks of the ladies' faces, one would suppose they rather liked it. Some of the scenes were amusing, others affecting. What seemed to be a young married couple stood on the pier he embracing and soothing, and she weeping, until the last plank was about to be withdrawn, when he rushed impetuously aboard, and then, as if not satisfied, clambered down the wheelhouse as to shake hands and bid adieu again. There they stood, regardless of the curious glances of the crowd, kissing hands and exchanging impas-sioned gestures until the vessel left the dock; nor did she quit then, but stood and looked, and waved her handkerchief, until the steamship was

far down the bay. It was almost impossible to make way through the crowd on board ship. Groups were gathered around the distinguished men on board, discussing the prospects of the voyage and bidding farewell. At length the order to clear ship was given, and by two o'clock all the laggards had left, and the dock was literally alive with people The bell now rings, and the ship leaves her moorings slowly and majestically—cheers are given, handkerchiefs waved, and guns fired, until the vessel got fairly out into the stream. In a liftle while all that could be seen of the Atlantic was a blue streak of smoke and a moving speck

n the water.
The Atlantic took out with her \$1,894,406 in specie, being the largest shipment that ever left his port in one vessel.—N. Y. Herald.

Valuable Discovery-A New Mineral Spring.

A colored man by the name of Ralph Nelson, who owns a small farm on the line of the Seaboard road, a few miles beyond Suffolk, in digging a well near his house some time since, at th depth of 13; feet struck upon a spout of water, which commenced filling the well very rapidly—so much so that he was compelled to make a sudden exodus to avoid drowning. The water, after filling the well, ran over the sides, and soon inundated the premises all around. He was compelled to dig a ditch to turn the water off, and i

has since continued to run.

He examined and tasted the water, and found, instead of the pure fluid he had expected to get, that the water was possessed of mineral properties. Having bottled some of it, he carried it down to Dr. Robert H. Webb, of Suffolk, and Dr. Webb, thinking it worthy of test, transmit-ted it to Messrs. M. A. Santos & Son, of our city, who are well known as experienced chemists.

These gentlemen have analyzed the specimen, and pronounce the water to be a fine chalybeate, containing alum. Its ingredients are: alum, po-tassa, iron, magnesia, phosphates, lime, and azotised organic matter.

They think the water valuable, and worthy of

ing brought into the market.

It is a remarkable fact that Professor Rogers, of the University of Virginia, stated some time since, that the mineral waters of the mountains would find an exit in the lower country. If this discovery, and that of the Jordon's Spring this side of Suffolk, should prove a verification of so important a geological theory, it is still more remarkable that these two springs, only 15 miles apart, should possess respectively the properties of the White Sulphur water and the Alum water as distinctly as those famous springs in the mountains of the State maintain their different char-On Thursday night, Petersburg, Virginia, was actoristics. Verily Suffolk is blessed; her right visited by a destructive conflagration. It broke out on Bolingbrook street, in the hardware store left the healing influences of Bath! No wonder Mr. Hiss, the chief member of the notable gifted writer of the letter herself, second only to thing, but were insured for \$15,000. The flames we were last there.—Norfolk (Va.) Argus.

Foreign Intelligence.

DETAILS BY THE BALTIC. Attempted Assassination of the French

The Emperor, accompanied by two of his household, Colonel Ney and Colonel Valabreque, in plain clothes, left the Palace of the Tuileries about 5 o'clock, to take his usual ride in the Champs Elysees, and join the Empress, who had the middle size, advanced forward from the throngs that crowded the pathway on the right, and approached to within five or six paces of the Emperor. He put one hand to his hat, as if to salute his Majesty, who was in the act of replying to the compliment, when he drew a pistol from underneath his gray paletot, deliberately presented it at the Emperor, and fired. At the same moment Colonel Ney, who was on the Emperor's right hand, but riding a very little to the rear, advanced his horse, when the assassin, supporting his pistol on his arm, fired a second shot. At the first report the Emperor's horse shied a porting his pistol on his arm, fired a second shot. At the first report the Emperor's horse shied a little, but it was probably that movement which saved the rider, together with the tremulous motion of the assassin's arm, occasioned by the failure of his first attempt. Neither shot took effect. The second ball is said to have grazed the Emperor's hat, or even passed through it; but this is not known with any certainty. The shots were very sharp, and the report loud enough to be heard on the third floor of the houses on the side of the avenue. The assassin was at once seized by two masons who were was at once seized by two masons who were working at a house hard by, and who had left the building to have a sight of the Emperor as he passed. He was thrown by them on the ground. A police agent named Alexander, a native of Corsica, whose duty it is to follow the Emperor when riding or driving without escort, leaped out of the small carriage he occupied, ran to the spot where the assassin was struggling with his captors, and prevented him from drawing another pistol. The police agent took hold of him, and, as the other made the most violent attempts to shoot those who detained him, inflicted on him, shoot those who detained him, innicted on him, in self-defence, two wounds with a poniard cane. The sergeant-de-ville, aiding the police agent, succeeded in mastering and disarming him, but it required all their effor s to prevent him from being torn to pieces by the people. He was hurriedly taken off to the Octro station at the barrier, which was not far distant, and there sheltered from the popular rage until a carriage could be brought, in which he was conveyed, under the guidance of the police, to the Conciergerie.

After the first shot was fired, the Emperor bent

his head a little, either by an involuntary move-ment to avoid the bullet or owing to the horse hying. When he saw the assassin in the hand of the people, and his clothes torn, he called out to spare him, and I am assured his words were, "Epargnez le—ne le tuez pas, le miscrable!" The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for an instant. He gratefully and gracefully replied by frequently taking off his hat and bowing to the thousand acclamations with which he was at once saluted as he still slowly advanced towards the triumphal arch. A messenger had been sent on at a gallop to imform the Empress, who was at the Porte Dauphine, (Bois de Boulogne,) of what had occurred, and to reassure her as to the safety of her husband. In less than half an hour the Empress returned from her drive in an open car riage, with the Emperor riding close by. The sight was touching in the extreme; her majesty was deeply affected; her tears flowed in spite of er; she in vain essayed to dry them, and she sobbed convulsively amid her efforts to smile with ov at her husband's escape from the murderer. Evidently she could not subdue her emotion she leaned back in her carriage, and relieved her she leaned back in her carriage, and relieved her heart in an uncontrolled burst of tears. Then, indeed, it was that the people who thronged the way gave full vent to the more generous feelings of our nature. The sight of the young and lovely woman unable to restrain the agony of her feelings produced an instantaneous effect; the shouts at once rose from the thousands who beheld her, and hundreds of workmen who were employed on a row of houses constructing near the spot from which the assassin fired lined the half-finished walls, the window sills, or clung to the poles of the scaffolding, and rent the air with their acclamations. Accompanied by these mani-festations of popular feeling, the Empress proceeded to the Palace. In a short time the news was spread abroad, and the members of the imperial family, the ambassadors, the ministers of the Emperor, the high functionaries of State, and the members of the household, besides a considerable number of other persons having no functions under the government or in the Palace, has

tened to present their congratulations. From the Seat of War.

It is stated that both the English and French governments have received intelligence by the electric telegraph from the Crimea to the effect with such success as to justify an assault. further affirmed that the General commanding the French artillery has written to the Emperor to the effect that, having, according to promise, kept up the bombardment for fourteen days, his task was accomplished; that the allies had not reduced the place, and were not in a condition to attempt the assault; that their guns

from protracted firing, were completely unser-viceable; and that it only remained for them to withdraw their troops in good order, and leave the guns, as old iron, in the possession of the It was admitted by Sir C. Wood, in the House of Commons, that a telegraphic despatch from Lord Raglan, dated Sunday, April 29, had been received by the government, announcing that the bembardment of Sebastopol had been discon-

Sir Charles at the same time intimated that it was expected the fire would be resumed, and we learn from Paris that General Canrobert has forwarded a similar despatch to the French govern-

The General, however, states that the fire was only temporarily suspended in order not to exhaust ammunition, and for the purpose of awaiting fresh reinforcements which were about to arrive.

It is stated that the Russians were receiving provisions daily, and were constructing immense works to the north and east. Two Polish deserters announced that there were 100,000 Russians in the vicinity of Sebastopol, and 60,000 had arrived from Simpheropol.

Serious Sortie upon the French Lines-Sapping of the Flagstaff Battery. The official dispatches from Lord Raglan are the 17th of April only, and from General Canrobert to the 10th. Lord Raglan states that the condition of the army before Sebastopol continued to impreve, and mortality from disease to de-crease. The fire of both the English and French armies had been continued upon Sebastopol; but, though superior to that of the enemy, Lord Ra-glan admits that it had not produced that effect

which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power, and accuracy.

The list of casualties is not heavy. The cor-The list of casualties is not heavy. The correspondence which has come to hand since our last gives a description of the furious sortie from the Flagstaff battery upon the French lines on the 13th. A long and desperate struggle took place. Twice the Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed, the second time with such loss as to compel an immediate retreat. The French made no attempt at pursuit, as the enemy were within a stone's throw of their own batte-Gen. Bizot was wounded in this affair, and having been struck, also, with a chance bullet,

on the 14th the French fired three mines under the Flagstaff battery with partial success. The Russians, fearing an assault, opened a furious cannonade along the whole line. On the night of the 17th the French succeeded in making a gment in one portion of the battery, but on 19th they were compelled to yield their posi-

brought down to the 24th of April. Prince Gorts-chakoff describes the cannonade which was

opened by the allies on the 9th as tremer its object being evidently to dismount the Russian guns. The besieged replied with success, and on the 10th in less than four hours silenced 50 of their opponent's guns. From this circumstance Prince Gortschakoff judges that the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Som the Russian guns and gun-carriages were mounted, but were immediately replaced by others, and all the damage done to the epaulements and batteries were successfully repaired. "From the 11th to the 15th," he says, "notwith-Champs Elysees, and join the Empress, who had preceded him, and was at that moment in the ally Dauphine, in the Bois de Boulogne. His Majesty, on these occasions, is never accompanied by an escort, and was only followed by twe grooms at some distance. The weather was fine, and the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees, through which he passed at his ordinary slow pace, as well as the side alleys, was thronged with people, who showed the usual courtesy, and saluted him respectfully. As he approached the Barriere de l'Etoile, and when nearly opposite the well-known place of amusement, the Chateau des Fleurs, a man apparently about thirty-six years old, of dark complexion, and a little under the middle size, advanced forward from the throngs that crowded the pathway on the right, and approached to within five or six paces of the Empreor. He put one hand to his hat, as if to they offer them an opportunity of displaying their valor. The garrison, he says, is intropid and even gay. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th of April is set down at seven subalterns and 436 men killed, and six superior and 34 subaltern, officers, and 1,899 men, wounded. In his despatch of the 24th, Prince wounded. In his despatch of the 24th, Prince Gortschakoff says: "The fire of the enemy con-tinues, but is slacker. The damage done to our fortifications and the losses of the garrison are also less in proportion.

The latest from Sebastopol. A despatch dated St. Petersburg, May 2, has been received. Under date of Sebastopol, even-ing of the 28th of April, it has the following: The fire of the enemy is moderate. Their approaches progress slowly. We have established, at 100 yards from bastion No. 4, a row of rifle pits, which have served to form a continuous communication.
The following telegraphic despatch was received from the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, dated May 3:

Times, dated May 3:

"Authentic information has reached me that
the bombardment of Sebastapol, which had been
suspended on the 25th, was to be resumed in a few BEFORE SEB TOPOL, May 4 .- On Wednesday

night last the French, under Gen. Pelissier, hav-ing taken up a position before the Quarantine Bas-tion. attacked the advanced works which the Russians had raised to protect it, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. Immense Expenditure of Ammunition. During the first week of the bombardment the

English trenches alone fired away between 15,000 and 17,000 32 and 68-pound shot and shell; 7,800 thirteen-inch shells; and 4,500 ten-inch shells making in all about 2,200 tons of shots and 500 tons of powder. English trenches mounted on the 15th 154 guns and mortars, the French 230; so that during the first week's bombardment about 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and 1,500 tons of pow-Want of Ammunition.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes: The announcement of the suspension of the fire pefore Sebastopol has produced an unfavorable effect here, and has given rise to a variety of rumors, more or less unfounded, respecting the losses of the army, the state of our works, and the want of ammunition. With regard to this last point, I am informed, on good authority, that there is no scar city. Ammunition to an enormous amount has been sent to the Crimea, and is still sent without intensission; and with the reinforcements it is cal-culated that the total force, including the Sardi-nian contingent and the reserves at Constantino-ple, will be little, if at all, short of 200,000. Such

an army, the greater part composed of French and English, ought to be able to do anything and It is now positively stated that the contempla-ed journey of the Emperor Napoleon to Constan-inople and the Crimea has been indefinitely sussended, if not abandoned; and, as all the Paris correspondents of the morning journals concur in the statement, it seems entitled to credit.

sion, with a beautiful park, on the shores of the Mediterranean, to the French government, for the reception of convalescents from the Crimea. It will accommodate about 1,600 patients. The government have been deeply toucked with the gen-

Failure of the Vienna Negotiation Russel and M. Drouyn de l'Huys took part, have proved a complete-failure; and these statesmen have returned respectively to London and Paris; the requisitions of England and France, far mildithe requisitions of England and France, far mildithe requisitions of England and France, far mildithe requisitions of those countries ever expections than the people of those countries ever expections than the people of those countries ever expections in the countries of the provided and the countries of the provided and the countries of the provided and the countries of the countries of the provided and the countries of th The negotiations at Vienna, in which Lord John Russel and M. Drouyn de l'Huys took part, have

ices from Vienna, Austra has, with the support a mediating proposition which the beligerent powers are likely to embrace. cording to this plan, says the Daily News, Russia would be entitled to restore her Black sea fleet to its former strength, each of the allies to maintain alf as many ships there as Russia during the process. It is reported that, if this proposition be not accepted, Austria will at once commence active hostilities. It is positively announced in the Constitutionnel that Austria signed the Military Convention with the Western Powers on the 30th

Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the appearance at that city denotes the activity displayed for the energetic continuance of the war. The Czar devotes his whole time and attention to the military prepartions that are going on. Prince Dolgorousky and General Rostowzow are daily sent for several times by the Emperor. ant Rudiger is also seen burrying to the winter palace. The towns and villages around swarm with soldiers of the militia, clothed in their half military dresses. On their caps they wear a cro-s; gion and the Czar:

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress, visited the Opera Comique after the attempted assassination, and were most enthusiastically greeted. On Saturday, on replying to the congratulations of the Senate, his Majesty said:
"I fear nothing from the attempts of assassins. There are existences which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence. As long as I shall not have fulfilled my mission I run no danger.
On the 29th of April, the Czar's birthday, the King of Prussia gave a grand banque at the

King of Prussia gave a grand banquet at the Palace of Charlottenburg. All the princes and princesses of the royal house appeared in state.
The Russian ambassadors were present, besides a large number of invited guests. Of the latter, all who were entitled to do so wore Russian uniform and decorations.

The Hon. Mr. Buchanan, United States minis-

ter, and Miss Lane, attended Queen Victoria's drawing-room, in St. James's Palace on the 2d Sir Henry Bishop, the eminent English com-

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER.—The pub-lisher of this large and popular family journa-offers for the coming year (1854) a combination of literary attractions beretofore unattemped by any of the Philadelphia weeklies. Am features will be a new and brilliant series of origi-nal romances by George Lippard, entitled Legends of the Last Century. All who have read Mr. Lipof the Last Century. All who have read Mr. Lip-pard's eelebrated "Legends of the American Revo-lution," published for fifty-six consecutive weeks in the "Saturday Courier," will find these pictures of French and American history endowed with all the power and brilliancy of his previous producthe power and brilliancy of his previous produc-tions. The first of a series of original novellettes, called Morris Hartley, or the Knights of the Mystic Valley, by Harrison W. Ainsworth, is about to be commenced. It will be handsomely illustrated by twelve fine engravings, and its startling incidents cannot fail to elicit undivided praise. Emmerson Bennett, the distinguished novelist, and author of Viola, etc., etc., is also engaged to furnish a brilliant novellette to tollow the above. Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison, author of Home Pictures, Pahaving been struck, also, with a chance bullet, after the close of the fight, has since died. In this sortie the French lost between 50 and 60 killed and wounded; the Russians a far greater titled the Old Ivy Grove, and H. C. Watson an illustrated story called the Two Edged Knife—a illustrated story called the Two Edged Knife—a illustrated story called the Two Edged Knife—a graphic picture of early life in Old Kentucky. To these will be added original contributions and selections from Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Clara Clairville, Lille Lilberne, Mrs. Stowe, Grace Greenwood, and other distinguished writers; the news of the day, graphic editorials, full reports of the provision, money, and stock markets, letters from travelers at home and abroad, etc., etc.

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Sketch of Chief Justice Tancy.

Roger Brooke Taney is a native of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, and was born on the 17th of March, 1777. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the colony, and were of the Roman Catholic faith. He graduated at the Dickinson College, in 1795; studied law at Annapolis, in the office of Jeremiah Townley Chase, and being admitted to the bar in 1799, returned to his native county to practice his pro fession. He was elected a member of the House of Delegates at the age of twenty-three, and declining a re-election, removed to Fredericktown, now the city of Frederick, where he continued twenty-two years, until his removal to Baltimore. He soon earned for himself a reputation, and was actively engaged in the neighboring county courts. actively engaged in the neighboring county courts, and in the court of appeals. In 1816, Mr. Taney was elected a State senator from Frederick county, and after serving out the term for which he was elected, he again returned to the uninterrupted pursuit of his profession. Removing to Baltimore in 1823, after the deaths of Martin, Harper, Winder, and Pinckney, he stood, with William Wist Wirt, the only remaining representative of the older members of the profession, among a band of rising lawyers who have since shed a brilliant lustre on the Baltimore bar, always remarkable for learning and ability. At this time he was introduced to the Forum

At this time he was introduced to the Forum of the Supreme Court, where he encountered Webster, Wirt, and Emmett. In 1827 he received the appointment of Attorney General of Maryland, from a governor and council opposed to him in politics, at a time, too, when party feeling ran high. He enjoyed an extensive practice in the State and Federal courts, and down to the time of his appointment as Attorney General of the United States, was engaged in nearly every cause of importance in the Maryland court of appeals; and after that time, his name still stood among the list of eminent advocates in the imamong the list of eminent advocates in the im-portant causes which came before that tribunal In all this practice he was distinguished for the most profound and extensive learning—a clear, simple, and logical style of argument, and for the polished and modest urbanity of deportment which marked all his intercourse at the bar. In 1831, he came into the cabinet of General Jackson, as Attorney General. With his course in that bitter political contest all are familiar. His that bitter political contest all are familiar. His appointment as Secretary of the Treasury was rejected by the Senate, and here ended his political life. In December, 1835, he was nominated as Chief Justice—confirmed after a violent opposition, and thus the calm lustre of his steady intellectual light was thrown solely in the more narrow but not less useful or honorable pathway of judicial eminence. He then stood with Marshall among those few great Americans who have been peculiar lawyers; and happy has been the nation in possessing so admirable an illustration of how noble and lofty such a course may be, though the instances of those who have attained celebrity in

The judgments of Chief Justice Taney are models of judicial style, and so clear and cogent in their logical power, that those even who hesitate at the conclusions, can scarcely see where to detect the covered detect the error.

Judge Taney from the bench, are well acquainted with that inimitable manner, that patient, never varying attention, that instant appreciation of an dea or argument, that combination of admirable qualities which unite to make him pre-eminently distinguished as a presiding judge. To those who have not seen and heard him, description would

"We may point to Judge Taney," says the author, "as one of our best specimens of the American lawyer and jurist. His whole life, from earliest manhood, has been professional. He is one of the few really eminent men of the country who have scarcely any political history; with the single exception of the brief period during which filled the office of Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of General Jackson, he has never, at any time, entirely withdrawn from the studies connected with his profession. The few years of his service in the Maryland Legislature, temporarily diverted his attention, but did not entirely interrupt his legal pursuits. His appointment as Attorney General of the United States introduced im merely to a wider theatre of professional ac-on. He came to the bench a deeply read and profoundly learned lawyer—a master of the principles and thoroughly skilled in the practice of the law. He brought with him, large acquire-ments and the fruits of a ripe experience, and the result has been, that he has sustained himself with ability and honor as the head of the Federal Judiciary, and has proved himself, in the words of Mr. Clay, a worthy successor of Chief Justice Marshall. Long may he continue to fill the place and enjoy that merited distinction. To one like him we may address, in no spirit of unmean-

such men as Marshall and Taney? What are the such men as Marshall and Taney? What are the sources of that pride with which we contemplate the Supreme Court of the United States? Prominent among its glories, nay, the ground-work and basis of all its grandeur, is its perfect independence. The judge upon that bench has presented to his mind no motive for wrong action every motive for honorable and upright conduct. No mandate of usurping Executive power, can reach him on that seat. In the silence of the seluded chamber at Washington, amid the popular masses, cut off from the influence of section and State, the voice of clan, and the outery of excited will, dies before it reaches his isolated position. Every prompting of conscience, urging him to consult his own reason and sense of right, is aided and made strong by the knowledge that his true fame in the future is linked, indissolubly.

To the preservation of public virtue, and the se-curity of private right, the independence of judges absolutely necessary.
Said Chief Justice Marshall: "I have always thought from my earliest youth till now, that the greatest scourge which an angry Heaven ever in-flicted upon an ungrateful and sinning people, was an ignorant, a corrupt, or a dependent judi-

with what henor and virtue call on him to do

ciary."

It was thought that the great bulwark of English liberty had been set up, when the judges were removed from their dependence on the sovpeople, and if the rights of an individual ubject required that a sovereign king should not control the magistrate who might sit in judgment on the life, liberty, and property of that subject, so the rights of an individual citizen require, that the judge who may decide his earthly destiny, should not be governed by a sovereign majority.

American authors are not so poor as they have been thought to be; nor does it by any means apbeen thought to be; nor does it by any means appear that American authorship is not a remunerative profession, if such it may be called. Irving—the genial, quaint, and humerous Irving—lives cezily in "Wolfert's Roost" on the noble Hudson, and possesses a fortune from his writings. Cooper also derived a large fortune from his books, which now yields a more than ample support for his family. Bancroft possesses an ample fortune, a great portion of which he realized from the sale of his History of the United States. Emerson, the prince of essayists, has lized from the sale of his History of the Unico States. Emerson, the prince of essayists, has realized an ample competency from his writings. Longfellow derives a more than ample support from the sale of his works. His poems, in two volumes, are selling very rapidly, and alone afford him a handsome competency. Bryant—confessvolumes, are selling very rapidly, and alone afford him a handsome competency. Bryant—confessedly at the head of American poets—has not realized a competency from his poems. A desirable edition of his poems was not issued till the beginnidg of the present year, and probably from that cause sales have been somewhat restricted. The present edition is issued in a very creditable The present edition is issued in a very creditable style, by the Messrs. Appleton; they have not, however, as great facilities as Messrs. Ticknor & Fields for issuing poetical works. We have reason to believe that the New York Evening Post affords Mr. Bryant a competency, which he certainly appears to enjoy in a beautiful cottage in the pleasant village of Roslyn, L. I. D. G. Mitchell has realized quite a sum from his writings—of which his "Reveries of a Batchelor" have sold the best. His "Fudge Doings" are experiencing a slow sale. Nathaniel Hawthorne has received handsome returns from his writings, as has Halleck. Bayard Taylor has turned his literary labors to good pecuniary account, and, literary labors to good pecuniary account, and it is said, cleared six thousand dollars during the past winter at lecturing. The Misses Warner have realized several thousand dollars from the sale of Wide Wide World, Queechey, Dollars and Cents, &c., as have the authors of Ida May, The Lamplighter, and Ruth (less) Hall.

[Albany Argus.

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